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50X1

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[redacted] the Chinoin pharmaceutical plant, located at Ujpest, a suburb of Budapest, north of the city on the Danube. This plant, which was the major supplier for Central Europe, occupied a tract of several acres of land and consisted of 30 or 40 brick buildings. It had between two thousand and three thousand employees, and produced all types of pharmaceuticals, such as vitamins and antibiotics, including the sulfamidic drugs. Chinoin was the first company in Europe to produce the latter. Each product had its own building. The staff included some of the very best organic chemists in Europe prior to the Communist regime, but many of them have now been eliminated or have left Hungary. Among them were (fnu) Gerecs, a research chemist, and (fnu) Halmos in library research, both of whom were extremely competent. Chinoin was Jewish-owned, and was taken over by the Nazis. I do not believe its original owners were able to return after World War II. [redacted] Chinoin today is capable of doing a good deal in the matter of biological warfare research, since it still has a large number of competent biologists who have, for some time, been doing extensive research on animals. The plant was not damaged during the war; in fact it was going full blast all during that period, as well as at the time [redacted]

50X1

2. The Goldberger textile plant near Budafalk, a suburb of Budapest, produced rayon and viscose for export as well as for the domestic market. It manufactured the filament as well as producing the cloth and employed about five thousand workers. The Goldbergers were Jews and were driven out by the Nazis, and I believe never regained control of the plant. The plant

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50X1

-2-

was modern and housed in brick buildings covering several acres. In my opinion it was comparable to a good, up-to-date US textile facility. It was undamaged during World War II and in 1947 was operating full time. In the pre-war years its textiles had taken prizes at Paris exhibitions, but in 1947 most of its output was going to the USSR as war reparations, and under an agreement its raw materials were derived from the same place. There were to my knowledge no other major textile plants in the Budapest area. The Goldberger textile plant supported the Institute of Textile Chemistry at the Polytechnic University of Budapest, which performed basic research in dyeing and finishing problems, and Professor (fnu) Csúrók of the Institute was employed also as a consultant at the plant.

3. The heavy industry of Hungary was concentrated in the Budapest area, and most of the steel mills and war industry plants were centered on Csepel Island in the Danube. This area was badly damaged by bombing during the war but in 1947 was being repaired rapidly and was again in production. I never visited the country's largest aluminum plant, which was located near the Austrian border, and I believe there were others scattered throughout Hungary. To the best of my knowledge the only aluminum plant in the Budapest area was a small one located on the road between Budapest and Budafalk. Although it had only about 200 employees, it was not unimportant because it contained the laboratory where samples of ores from all the bauxite mines were examined and tested. Samples were brought there for analyses and ore was mined according to instructions received from this laboratory. The laboratory had 10 holders of PhD degrees on its staff for analyzing work and they examined between 50 and 100 samples of ore each day.

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50X1

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